VOL. XXX. OLD SERIES.

BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA CO., PA., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1866.

NEW SERIES VOL. 1. NO. 27.

DEMOCRAT AND STAR PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

JACOBY & IKELER.

cents per line.

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OFFICE—In Shive's Block, Corner of Main and Iron Streets.

Address, JACORY & IKELER.

Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pa.

For the Democrat and Star. Campaign Song, No. 5.

BY RAVEN. AIR-The Battle Cry of Freedom.

A battle now is coming boys, And it is near at hand, The battle of truth against treason, Let every loyal Democrat, Each patriot take his stand, Fighting for law and for reason. Chords Our country forever.
Hurah boys liurrah.
The Union they'd sever.
And they tread down the law
But we'll rally 'round the polls boys,
We'll rally once again.
Voting for Clymer and for Freedom.

There are no petty questions boys, Involved now in this war, But truths as broad as the creation, They are pictured in each stripe, And they glitter in each star, The Union's the glory of the nation. CHOURS-Our country forever, &c.

The issue now is formed, boys,
It, to you I declare,
Shall the States be united? Any stars or stripes to spare? Or shall we break the faith that we've plighted? CHORUS—Our country forever, &c. Shall the South be driven off, boys,

They are standing at the door, Asking and pleading for admission. They are pleading for their rights, And they ask for nothing more. Than to abide by each Constitution. CHORUS Our country forever, &c. We want no bayonets now, boys, Nor uniform of blue,

Or bullets to murder one another, A little paper ballot will, good execution But will not injure our brother. CHORUS—Our country forever, &c.

We'll have no niggers now, boys, Our honor to steal, Or to insuit a white man's bravery, This is a white man's war, And to white men we appeal, To save us from Abolition knavery. CHORUS-Our country forever, &c.

The Union was the cry, boys, And to uphold the law, According to the old Constitution, For this we fought and bled, And we carry many a scar, And strong is our present resolution.

CHORUS-Our country forever, &c. Each State must have its rights, boys, Its our affairs to guide.

A right which cannot be disputed.

On this the whole depends, And by this we will abide, For so the fathers instituted. CHORUS-Our country forever, &c.

COMMUNICATIONS.

MESSRS. EDITORS :- Certainly radicals must be admitted to be novel letter writers. and their letters prove them to be lacking in overy requsite of gentlemen. Of course, no-body who knew the latest Post-Master of burg, suspected him to be a gentleman. He came here endorsed by the whole crew of radicals. He was by them quartered upon our people as a public school teacher. He acquired also, by some means, the prefix of Reversed; and how worthily he sustained both characters, the criminal records of our courts will answer. He was forced upon our people, against the petition of a majority of them, as Post-Master. That duty he performed by telling stories, false or true, we know not, of which he could only have knowledge officially, and which no genlemen would publish, much less a sworn

Having disgraced every position which he ed among us, he now tenders his resof the last, in a letter addressed to Post Master-General, the insolence of h can neither be heightened nor excused. We are glad to know that the late Post-Master is not a native of Columbia County.

He was imported. We are glad too, to know that his "political principles and doctrines belong to himself"; and having seen and know as much of them as we desire, we humbly trust that when he leaves Columbia County, he will take his "political principles and doctrines" with him.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

SPEECH OF HON. REVERDY JOHNSON.

On presenting an official copy of the pro-ceedings of the Philadelphia Concen-tion, to the President of the United States, and the President's reply.

Mr. PRESIDENT: - We are before you as Committee of the National Union Convention, which met in Philadelphia on Tues-day, the 14th instant, charged with the duty of presenting you with an authentic copy

Before placing it in your hands, you will permit us to congratulate you that on the object for which the Convention was called, in the enthusiasm with which, in every State and Territory, the call was responded to, in the unbroken harmony of its deliberations, in the unanimity with which the principles it has declared were adopted, and more especially in the patriotic and constitutional character of the principles themselves, we are confident that you and the country will find gratifying and cheering evidence that there exists amongst the people a public sen-timent which renders the early and complete restoration of the Union as established by the Constitution certain and inevitable. Party faction, seeking the continuance of its which they adopted the Constitution are so ed, the blissful reign of peace, under the protection, not of arms, but of the Constithey neither could nor desired to repress, you would have felt as every person present tional or other perilous dissensions had ceasing devotion to a common country, of pride in being bound together by a common Union, existing and protected by forms of govern-

ment proved by experience to be eminently

fitted for the exigencies of either war or

peace. In the principles announced by the

Convention, and the feeling there manifest-

ed, we have every assurance that harmony

throughout our entire land will soon prevail.

We know that as in former days, as was elo-

quently declared by Webster, the nation's most gifted statesman, Massachusetts and South Carolina went "shoulder to shoulder

in hand around the administration of Wash-

ington, and felt his own great arm lean on

port. In the proceedings, Mr. President,

which we are to place in your hands, you

will find that the Convention performed the

grateful duty imposed upon them by their

knowledge of your " devotion and interests

of your country," as illustrated by your en-

tire presidential career, of declaring that in

you they "recognize a chief magistrate worthy of the nation and loyal to the great

ed a broken Union by keeping ten of the States in which at one time the insurrection

existed, as far as they could accomplish it,

them for support, so will they again with

felt gratification at the event, filling the eyes of thousands with tears of joy, which may justly conclude that we are moving unting in council, with ideas, with principles, Composed der a proper inspiration, and that we need and views commensurate with all the States, ed, and that nothing should be heard in the future but the voice of harmony proclaim- do not yet find ourselves free from the diffi-

approval of your fellow-citizens.

Now, sir, as the Chairman of this Com-

mittee, and in behalf of the Convention, I

thentic copy of its proceedings.

their duties-both officers and men, (turning to General Grant, who stood at his right)while they have won laurels imperishable, rious, and there are still greater and more important applause.] duties to perform; and while we have had hour address and declarations are nothing their co-operation in the field, we now need more nor less than a reaffirmation of the their support in our efforts to perpetuate | Constitution of the United States. | Cries peace. [Applause.] So far as the execu- of Good," and applause.] Yes, I will go tive department of the government is con- farther, and say that the declarations you cerned, the effort has been made to restore have made, that the principles you have the Union, to heal the breach, to pour oil enunciated in your address, are a second procinto the wounds which were consequent upon | lamation of emancipation to the people of the the struggle, and to speak in common phrase, to prepare, as the learned and wise physi-proclaiming and reproclaiming these great like magnanimity, devotion and power, stand round your administration and cause you to feel that you may also lean on them for supand coextensive with the wound. [Applause.] platform upon which all can make common who thought, and yet think, that we had cause, and stand united tegether for the respartially succeeded. But as the work pro- toration of the States and preservation of united, we found a disturbing and marring try, for our country rises above all party has but spoken the intelligent and patriotic sentiment of the country. Ever inaccessible to the fow influences which often control the mere partisan, and governing alone by an honest opinion of constitutional obligations and an interest special constitution of the states, but in fact a Congress of the United Estates, but in fact a Congress of the United Information of the States, but in fact a Congress of the United Information of the States, but in fact a Congress of the Unite heart of the civilized world with grief and horror—you would kave been false to the obvious duty if you had not endeavored to carry out the same policy; and, judging now by the opposite one which Congress has pursued its wisdow and not endeavored to carry out the same policy; and, judging now by the opposite one which Congress has pursued its wisdow and not endeavored to carry out the Congress has pursued its wisdow and not endeavored to practised upon it during my whole public career, I shall ever continue to reverence sued, its wisdom and patriotism are indicat- the Constitution of my fathers, and to make the nation, and with fifty or sixty millions of in her action they wisely see the future des-

ed by the fact that Congress has but continued it my guide. [Hearty applause.]
ed a broken Union by keeping ten of the I know it has been said, and I must be permitted to indulge in the remark, that the my satraps and dependents in every town Executive Department of the government and village, and then with the Civil Rights in the condition of subjugated provinces, de- has been despotic and tyrannical. Let me Bill following as an auxilliary [laughter,] in Mark that ! nying the right to be represented whilst sub- ask this audience of distinguished gentlemen | connection with all the other appliances of jecting their people to every species of legislation, including that of taxation. That such a state of things is at war with every What They Mean.—Many persons have genius of our government inconsistant mot been against tyranny and despotism. have been to occupy that position which remodered what was the signification of the with every idea of political freedom, and whose I ever occupied, what

of all its obligations, with kindness and fra- ings or in my practice, aggressive. My na- price, and shall ever recur, with feelings of ternal love everywhere prevailing, the deso- ture on the contrary, is rather defensive in profound gratification, to the last resolution, lations of war will soon be removed; its its character. But I will say that having containing the endorsement of a convention sacrifices of life, sad as they have been, with Christian resignation, be referred to a providential purpose, of fixing our beloved country on a firm and endurable basis which will forever place our liberty and happiness beyond the reach of human peril; then, too, youd the reach of human peril; then, too, and forever will our government challenge ed by either threats or encroachments, but Before separating, my friends, one and all the admiration and receive the respect of the nations of the world, and be in no danger of any efforts to impeach our honor.

And receive will our government channenge the stood there in conjunction with patricular committee and strangers, please accept my sincere thanks for the kind manifestations of when I deemed the city in danger. [Great regard and respect you have exhibited on the committee and strangers, please accept my sincere thanks for the kind manifestations of the world, and be in no danger. [Great regard and respect you have exhibited on the committee and strangers, please accept my sincere thanks for the kind manifestations of the world, and be in no danger. And permit me, sir, in conclusion to add, applause.] I said on a previous occasion, this occasion. I repeat that I shall always and repeat it now, that all that was necessation continue to be guided by a conscientions continue to be guided by a consciention continue to be guided by a conscient contin tion of our domestic peace and your labors to that end, you have also a watchful eye to to that end, you have also a whichful eye to the rights of the nation, and that any atsufficiently audible for the American people to hear and understand. They did hear, and looking on and seeing who the contesttempt to be assumed or actual foreign power to enforce an illegal blockade against the government or citizens of the United States, ants were, and what that struggle was about they determined they would settle this ques to use your own mild but expressive words, "will be disregarded." In this determination on the Constitution and of principle. [Cries of "That's so," and applause. I I proclaim here to-day, as I have on other occasions, that my faith is abiding in the great tion I am sure you will receive the unanimous mass of the people. In the darkest strug-gle, when the clouds seemed the most lowerhave the honor to present you with an auing, my faith, instead of giving way, loomed up through the dark cloud far beyond, and I saw that all would be safe in the end. Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the

misrule, may momentarily delay it, but the principles of political liberty for which our Committee: Language is inadequate to ex- language of Thomas Jefferson, tyranny and fathers successfully contended, and to secure press the emotions and feelings produced by despotism even can be exercised and exerted this occasion. Perhaps I could express more effectually by the many than by the which the country has been placed by such misrule, that it will not be permitted a much longer duration. We wish, Mr. President, you could have witnessed the spirit of con-cord and brotherly affection which animated this assemblage are well calculated to and do and applause.] We have seen a Congression every member of the Convention. Great as your confidence has been in the intelligence and patriotism of your fellow-citizens, in general patriotism of your fellow-citizens, in listening to the calculated to and applause. I we have seen a Congress that seemed to forget that there was a Constitution of the United States—that there was a limit to the sphere and scope of legis their present determination to reinstate and maintain it, that confidence would have become a positive conviction could have seen and heard all that was done and said upon and heard all that was done and said upon the occasion. Every heart was evidently of the inspiration that prevailed in the Con- applause.] This is truth, and because othfull of joy, every eye beamed with patriotic vention, when I received a despatch, sent ers as well as myself have seen proper to apanimation, despondency gave place to the assurance that our late dreadful civil strife endend the blissful reign of peace, under the sachusetts, arm in arm, marching into that vituperation upon vituperation of the most tution and laws, would have sway, and be in every part of our land cheerfully acknowledged, and in perfect good faith obeyed. again, and that, for the future, they were and my sin? What has been the cause of You would not have doubted that the recurrence of dangerous domestic insurrections preservation of the Union.

The rature, they were and my sin? What has been the cause of our offending? I will tell you. Daring to stand by the Constitution of our fathers! rence of dangerous domestic insurrections in the future are not to be apprehended. If you could have seen the men of Massathusetts and South Carolina coming into with tears on beholding the scene, I could not | tion that ever assembled in the United | matter. We have just passed through a who are trying to destroy the country, I reculties and dangers that at first surrounded newed applause. I think I may also say, While our brave men have performed are equal with the Declaration of Independence itself, and I here to-day pronounce it a

second Declaration of Independence. | 'Glorious, and most enthusiastic and prolonged Your address and declarations are nothing

hands by the measure called the Freedmen's Bureau Bill. [Laughter and applause.]—With an army which it placed at my discreappropriations at my disposal, with the ma-chinery to be worked by my own hands, with the ma-liny of our great Republic. Pennsylvania must chang

made my guide. At the conclusion of the President's remarks, three enthusiastic cheers were given for if all are protected alike, the protection tion, and they held their opinions and made for Andrew Johnson, and three more for General Grant. The President and General Grant then retired arm in arm, and were im-

Address of the Democratic State Committee.

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE ROOMS, 828 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, August 30, 1866. To the People of Pennsylvania:

The issues of the canvass are made up. The restoration of the Union and the pres rvation of your form of government are the ital questions that now confront you.

Secession is dead, but disunion still lives Slavery is extinct, but fanaticism survives. The rights of the white man are submerged in efforts to elevate the negro, and the black man is sought to be made a controlling element in the politics of the Republic.

Centralization seeks to rear its despotic power upon the ruins of the Constitution, and foreshadows a war of races for its accom-Proscription and disfranchisement usurp

the places of magnanimity and elemency, and discord and hate combat Christian charity and national concord. Congress refuses to nourish the resources neccessary for payment of the debt of the Republic, and loads with taxation the indusaffairs, the exception.

A Convention of representative men from each of the United States has met within the

finish reading the dispatch to one associated States. [Great applause.] When I look impartial mind that work is a perfect answer with me in the office, for my own feelings with my mind's eye upon that collection of to the charge that the South is not ready for

Composed of men of every section, holdder a proper inspiration, and that we need and views commensurate with all the States, and ing every shade of political opinion, they not be mistaken that the finger of an over- and co-extensive with the whole people, and have re-enunciated the eternal principles felt—that the time had arrived when all sec- ruling and unerring Providence is in this contrast it with the collection of gentlemen that lie at the base of our institutions, have renewed their vows of fealty and of brotherhood, and have joined hands in an united effort to restore the Union and preserve the government created by the Constitution.

> Support Congress and you sustain disunion, attack your government, and elevate the negro at the expense of your own race. Support the President and you restore the Union, preserve your government, and protect the white man.

On the one side are Stevens, Sumner, agi-On the other, the President, the Union. By order of Democratic State Committee

WILLIAM A. WALLACE, Chairman.

The Political Situation. As the season advances, the people in all sections of our State are becoming more and gressed, as reconciliation seemed to be ta-king its place, and the country becoming the guery only is the salvation of the counfaction that now rules the Commonwealth | the latter denies the rights of States to se element opposing us. In alluding to that considerations or influences. [Cries of good, will strive vigorously for a continuance of cede, but assumes that Congress may ratify element, I shall go no farther than did your and applause.] How many are there in the its supremacy, and those whose highest secession by holding States as conquered Convention and the distinguished gentleman United States that now require to be free? hopes are in the peace of the State and the who has delivered to me the report of its They have the shackes upon their limbs and prosperity of the nation will have ample opproceedings. I shall make no reference to are bound as rigidly as though they were in portunity for activity and vigilance. Those wereny of the nation and loyal to the great crisis upon which our lot is cast," and in this declaration it gives us marked pleaasure to add, we are confident that the Convention has but spoken the intelligent and patriotic sentiment of the country. Ever inaccessi-ble to the low influences which all sentiment of the low influences which all and harmony in the Union. We have seen the signs of the time and the fact in slavery. I repeat, then, that your declaration of emanding the sentiment of the government every effort and offers a common ground upon which all patriots can stand. [Applause.]

Those day influences which for activity and vigilance. Those fact in slavery. I repeat, then, that your declaration is the second proclamation of emanding the sentiment of the government every effort and offers a common ground upon which all patriots can stand. [Applause.]

We find the proceedings. I shall make no reference to fact in slavery. I repeat, then, that your declaration is the second proclamation of emanding the sentiment of the government every effort and offers a common ground upon which all portunity for activity and vigilance. Those in slavery. I repeat, then, that your declaration is the second proclamation of emanding the sentiment of the government every effort and offers a common ground upon which all portunity for activity and vigilance. Those in the second proclamation of emanding the sentiment of the great that it were the signs of the times. It is undeniable that in Pennsylvania the solution is the second proclamation of emanding the sentiment of the great that it is a much opposed to expulsion in 1866: therefore I cannot act because the signs of the times. It is undeniable that in Pennsylvania the solution is the second proclamation of emanding the sentiment of the great that it is a much opposed to expulsion in 1866: therefore I cannot act because the second proclamation of emanding the second

Not only has the contest in Pennsylvania

great interest to our own people, but the en-tire Union, from Maine to California, stands tion, I could have remained at the capital of watching the conduct of Pennsylvania, and Pennsylvania must change her record, or

abandon her claim to precedence among the States of the Union, and she will change.

How to Become Unhappy.

In the first place, if you want to be miser elf and of your own things. Don't care with every idea of political freedom, and twhistles of locomotives. The follow-istles, "off brakes;" three whistles, "off brakes;" three whistles, "off brakes;" three whistles, "danger;" continuous whistles, "danger;" continuous whistles, "danger;" continuous whistles, "danger;" at which the brakers will always the signification of the ground have I ever assumed, where it can be truthfully charged that I failed to advo-leve, that the proceedings of the Convention will cause you to adhere, if possible, with even greater firmness to the course m, at which the brakers will always the signification of the ground have I ever assumed, where it can be truthfully charged that I failed to advo-leve, and the people with anybody else. Have no feelings. Have no feeling so the carry out. If which every idea of political freedom, and the very idea of political freedom, and the people with a power in the hands of the people. Great cheering.] It is upon that I rely now. [A way relied. It is upon that I rely now. [A way relied. It is upon that I rely now. [A way relied. It is upon that I have all these things is to be about anybody else. Have no feeling shout anybody else. Have no feeling about anybody else. Have no feeling shout anybody else. Have no feeling about anybody else. Have no

Andrew Johnson on Tariffs.

The New York Evening Post quotes Andrew Johnson on tariffs as follows. In a speech against the tariff of 1842, Mr. John-

sisted upon it, that while Congress was conufacture in large quantities, and vend their then have been vindicated and the course of articles beyond the limits of the immediate things has shown they were right. manufacturing sphere."

Opposing the same tariff of 1842, in the House of Representatives, he said: "At the head of the taxing power stands

"At the head of the the General Government.
"It taxes almost everything we cat, drink

"These taxes, and almost numberless others, are imposed on us through an instrumentality of a tariff of duties on imported products and merchandise. The whole amount paid, however, does not go into the amount paid, however, does not go into the treasury of the United States. The tariff of treasury of the United States. The tariff of some who appeared to be of such, now would some who appeared to be of such, now would duties increases not only the price of imported articles, but of articles of a similar kind manufactured or produced within our own country; and while the Government obtains revenue on imported articles, the favored manufacturer and producer obtain an equal revenue on their fabrics and products. It is, in effect, a partnership between them and the Government to get money out of the peo-

The time has now arrived when the people, the laboring people of the country, must inquire into these things more minutely than they have hitherto; the expenses of the Government must be reduced; the people must be relieved from their burdens; retrenchment and reform must be begun in good earnest. I, for one, though the humblest of the people's representatives, will be found voting against and speaking against this oppressive and nefarious system of plundering the great mass of the people for the

Significant "Straw"-A Prominent Republican Defines his Position.

The Republican State Central Committee of Illinois has received the following from its late Chairman :

FREEPORT, Ill., July 29th, 1866. Gentlemen :- After a careful review of the political situation of the country, I feel that justice alike to you and myself requires in to resign the position as Chairman of the

Republican Union State Central Committee. Professional engagements rendered it impracticable for me to be present at your Meeting held May 15th, when the call was made for a State Convention. Soon after the call was published, I wrote Jas. P. Root, Esq., Secretary of the committee, pointing out what I regarded as an objectionable restriction, hereby a large portion of the Re-

publican voters of Illinois were excluded from a participation in the Convention. The manifest design of that call was to exclude those who approved the President's plan of restoration and to include only those who approved the Congressional plan of reconstruction. As between these two plans I am entirely in favor of the President's and against the Congressional. The former ig-

I was opposed to secession in 1861, and am just as much opposed to expulsion in

century the able and consistent opponent of that in the disastrous retreat of Sir John the Democracy, now, in the present aspect | Moore, many of the soldiers fell asleep, yet of affairs, makes the following confession of continued to march along with their com-

everywhere; we are for the disbanding of the last negro soldier; we are for the cessation of all military law and the universal restoration of the great writ of freedom we are for the annulment of all confiscations we are for the equal powers and rights and priveliges of the whole people of the old Union: we are for the unconditional pardon of all the paroled Confederates who have kept their faith; we are for the immediate unlocking of the prison doors of all prisoners held in captivity upon the charge of trea-son; and we are for the re-establishment of the Republic upon the plan which our noble President has recommended and is exerting all his energies to carry out. If to be in favor of all these things is to be a Democrat, then we are a Democrat, an earnest and zealous Democrat, all the time a Democrat,

" Peace Democrats."

No class of men had to bear such burdens during the past five years, as that noble band of men, who were called Peace Democrats. They believed that the war son said:

"It is a departure from the principles of against another set of States that had no equity to tax the many for the benefit of the warrant in the Constitution, and that therefew, under the plea of protecting American labor, as is done by the tariff of 1842. He insisted upon it, that while Congress was considering the interests of the manufacturer, it had no right to neglect or forget those of the agriculturist, as high protectionists were fathers has not been restored. Their posinotoriously too apt to do, and replied to Mr. tion has therefore been vindicated. They Andrew Stewart, of Pennsylvania, by a se-knew of nothing and desired nothing but ries of circumstantial details, showing that the establishment of the Union upon the so far as protection applies to protecting principles of the Constitution. They loved all mechanics proper, there is no reality in it; the rights and guarantees of the Constituparalyzes itself and results in no protection their sacrifices in the face of threats and at all. Protection operates, said he, bene-fficially to none, except those who can man-

> Peace Democrats have then but to hold firm ground. They will have another trial to pass through, for it is through their agency that the Union in the end will have to be

> Let then this class of men hold firm, and not yield now, when they are about again to be tried, more severely perhaps than before, and they will have the satisfaction of seeing the success of their principles, and the restoration of the Union as founded upon the great principles of the American patriots. rather follow their path of expediency, than remain true to their principles. Have a little patience and all will be right.—Norris-

> SYMBOLIC MEANING OF COLORS.—White was the emblem of light, religious purity, inocence, faith, joy and life. In the Judge it indicates integrity; in the sick man, humility; in women, chastity.
>
> Red, the ruby, signified fire, divine love, the Holy Spirit, heart of the Creative pow-

er and royalty. White and red roses express love and wisdom, as in the garland, with which the ancients crowned St. Cecilia. In another sense, red signifies blood, war, hatred and punishment. Red and black combined were the colors of purga-

Blue, or the sapphire, expressed heaven and the firmament, truth, constancy and fidel-

Yellow, or gold, was the symbol of the sun, of the goodness of God, of imitation or marriage, faith or faithfulness. In the pi ture of the Apostles, St. Peter wears a yellow mantle over a blue tunic. Yellow also signifies inconstancy, jealousy, deceit; in this sense it was given to Judas, who is generally habited in yellow.

Green, the emerald, is the color of spring, hope, particularly hope of immortality, and of victory, as the color of palm and

Violet, the amethyst, signified love and truth, or passion and suffering. Hence, it is the color often worn by the martyrs. Black expressed the earth, darkness, mourning, wickedness, negation, death

and it was appropriate to the Prince of Darkness. In some old illuminated manuscript; Jesus, in the temptation wore a black robe. White and black together signify purity of life and mourning or humi-

SLEEP WALKING. - A case is related of an English clergyman who used to get up in the night, light his candle, write sermons correct them with interlineations, and retire to bed again, being all the time asleep.

The Archbishop of Bordeaux mentions a similar case of a student, who got up to compose a sermon while asleep wrote it correctly, read it over from one end to the other, or at least appeared to read it, made corrections on it, scratched out lines and substituted others, put in its place a word which had been omitted, composed music, wrote it accurately down, and performed other things equally surprising. Dr. Gall notices a miller who was in the

habit of getting up every night and attending to his usual avocations at the mill, then returning to bed; on awakening in the morning he recollected nothing of what had passed during the night. Martinet speaks of a saddler who was ac-

customed to rise in his sleep and work at his trade; and Dr. Pritchard, of a farmer who got out of bed, dressed himself, saddled his horse, and rode to the market, being all the while asleep.

Dr. Blacklock, on one occasion, rose from

bed, to which he had retired at an early hour, came into the room where his family were assembled, conversed with them. and afterwards entertained them with a pleasant song, without any of them suspecting he was asleep, and without his retaining, after he awoke, the least recollection of what he had

It is a singular, yet well authenticated fact

SKATING WITH THE GIRLS .- A person who has 'lived and suffered,' thinks that skating with the girls, is far ahead of polkas and cotillions. Bad place for lovers is the

The lady employs you to adjust the skate, hold her in the right position, and stand ready with open arms if she falls. Just stop and think a minute. Think of a lover fooling away an hour about the pretty foot that belongs to the pretty eyes peeping out from under the warm hood.

Think how nice of a moonlight night, piping cold, to race that pretty one far out from the crowd, with an arm about her waist to keep her from falling, and the gentle mo-tion on skates fairly intoxicating you with heavenly rapture. Go away with your parlor courting, when the house clock must be muffled, and where the old folks will keep both ears open to catch the advance guard of cupid—the stolen kiss.

Give us the ice, the bracing air, and the embracing arm to guard us from danger.—

inferentwhisties of positional contents. The proceedings of the content is of the property of